alcohol, in a solvent chosen from ethers, at a temperature of between -20°C and 50°C, in the presence of sodium fluoride which is in the form of a powder whose grains have a specific surface of greater than or equal to 0.1 m^2/g.

R.124 20 21. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the grains of sodium fluoride have an average diameter of less than or equal to 20 µm.

R.126 21 22. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the carbonyl fluoride is introduced gradually into the reaction medium which contains the alcohol.

R.126 22 23. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the amount of carbonyl fluoride used is from 1.1 to 2 mol per mole of alcohol.

R.126 23 24. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the carbonyl fluoride is obtained by reacting phosgene, diphosgene or triphosgene, or a mixture thereof, with an excess of sodium fluoride powder whose grains have a specific surface of greater than or equal to 0.1 m^2/g and/or an average diameter of less than or equal to 20 µm, in a solvent chosen from polar aprotic solvents, at a temperature of between 25°C and 120°C, and after passage of the gases present into a condenser whose temperature is between 0°C and -50°C.

R.128 24 25. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the amount of sodium fluoride used during the reaction

of the alcohol with carbonyl fluoride is between 1.1 and 2 mol per mole of the alcohol.

25. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that for the reaction of the alcohol with carbonyl fluoride, the solvent is chosen from tert-butyl methyl ether, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran, 2-methyletrahydrofuran, dibenzyl ether, ethylene glycol dimethyl ether and polyethylene glycol dimethyl ethers.

26. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the fluoroformate obtained is purified by treating it with an alkaline fluoride.

27. (New) Process according to Claim 20, characterized in that 1 to 3% by weight of dimethylformamide is added to the fluoroformate solution.

28. (New) Process according to Claim 22, characterized in that, when it is a solid, the fluoroformate is obtained in crystalline form by adding to the fluoroformate solution a compound which does not dissolve the fluoroformate, chosen from a polar aprotic solvents, after which the fluoroformate is made to precipitate.

29. (New) Process for preparing carbonyl fluoride, characterized in that phosgene, diphosgene or triphosgene, or a mixture thereof, is reacted with an excess of sodium fluoride powder whose grains have a specific surface of

greater than or equal to 0.1 m^2/g and/or an average diameter of less than or equal to 20 µm, in a solvent chosen from polar aprotic solvents, at a temperature of between 25°C and 120°C, and the gases present are then passed into a condenser whose temperature is between 0°C and -50°C.

20. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the grains of sodium fluoride have a specific surface of greater than or equal to 0.1m^2/g.

21. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the grains of sodium fluoride have an average diameter of less than or equal to 20 µm.

22. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the amount of sodium fluoride reacted with the phosgene is from 3 to 5 mol per mole of phosgene.

23. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the phosgene and/or its precursors are introduced gradually.

24. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the solvent is acetonitrile.

25. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that it is performed with anhydrous compounds and under anhydrous conditions.

26. (New) Process according to Claim 19, characterized in that the liquids condensed by the condenser are recycled